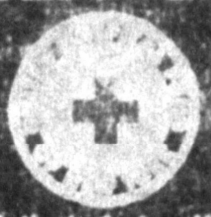
Give Them Health

This slogan of the 1953 campaign of the United Hospital Fund is "Give Them Health."



The fund is conducting this campaign in behalf of eighty-one voluntary non-profit hospitals. Contributions are distributed to these hospitals on the basis of the amounts of free and part-pay care administered in the past twelve months. Thus, in giving to the United Hospital Fund, you assist them in maintaining programs that benefit upward of 900,000 ward and clinic patients a year.

Your gift goes further, of course. In keeping the hospitals financially strong in one of their major services, you contribute to the health of the city.

Give generously to the United Hospital Fund. Send your contributions today to the fund at 8 East Forty-first Street, New York 17, N. Y.

in a general way the mutual problems of Canada and the United States.

The President will leave for Ottawa by train tomorrow night, arriving Friday morning. The high point of the visit will be his address to a joint session of the Canadian Parliament on Saturday morning. President Eisenhower said in his speech he would also pay his respects to the Canadian people to whom the American people felt so close. He will return to Washington Sunday night.

Expanded Army Reserve Urged

CLEVELAND, Nov. 11 (AP)—An expanded military reserve force should be created to meet the present "serious threat to our American freedom," the Army's Deputy Chief of Staff, Lieut. Gen. Walter Lee Weible, said today. He advocated creation of a pool of men who had a legal obligation to serve at least eight years in the military reserve forces. He spoke at an Armistice Day luncheon meeting of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce and the Greater Cleveland Veterans Council.

'FEAR' ABOUT INDIA DECRIED

Mme. Pandit Says That Country Holds to Ideals of U. S.

Mme. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit of India, President of the United Nations General Assembly, said yesterday that the Western countries had no reason for "fear or suspicion of India" just because India did not wish simply to "follow in their footsteps."

Madame Pandit was guest of honor at a luncheon given by Women in World Affairs, Inc., at the Waldorf-Astoria. The affair was attended also by women diplomats from fifteen countries who are representatives at the United Nations Assembly.

In her remarks to the 275 women—many of them leaders in education, politics, social welfare and community service—Madame Pandit said India looked to the United States for ideals and actions. But India wanted to "decide her own life and determine her own relations with the rest of the world as she wishes."

Other speakers included the two members of the United States delegation to the Assembly, Mrs. Oswald B. Lord and Mrs. Frances P. Bolton, and Judge Dorothy Kenyon, president of Women in World Affairs. Mrs. Eleanor Clark French, women's news editor of The New York Times, introduced the guests.

Canada to Study Flying Saucers

OTTAWA, Nov. 11 (Canadian Press)—Canada has launched a highly-technical research program to learn whether the earth has had interplanetary visitors during the last few years. A laboratory or flying saucer sighting station—first in the world—is being built at Shirley's Bay, ten miles northwest of Ottawa, to try to prove or disprove the existence of flying saucers.

Guatemala to Parcel Out Land

GUATEMALA, Nov. 11 (Reuters) — The Leftist Guatemalan Government will distribute about 200,000 acres formerly owned by the United Fruit Company to 23,000 landless peasants, it was announced here tonight.

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14-11-53 N.Y. TIMES

DA: President Eisenhower reviews a Canadian honor guard repr
rday morning in Ottawa. The President's state visit will also i

The Proceedings In the U. N.

YESTERDAY
(Nov. 13, 1953)
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Committee 1 (Political and Security) — Heard Soviet Union charge United States with sabotaging Korean peace parley and urge Assembly to intervene; United States said Moscow's atomic and disarmament proposals, emphasizing prohibition of atomic weapons, were designed to confuse.

Committee 3 (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural)—Referred question of including federal state clause in human rights covenants back to Commission on Human Rights and rejected Egyptian proposal for handling communications alleging violations of human rights.

Committee 4 (Trusteeship)—Opened debate on Ewe and Togoland unification problem.

Committee 6 (Legal) — Received eight-power proposal to defer International Law Commission's report on arbitral procedure.

Fourth United Nations Technical Assistance Conference—Received total of $23,600,000 pledged by sixty governments for 1954 technical assistance programs.

SECRETARIAT

Department of Public Information, special conference of non-governmental organizations on United Nations information—Heard reports on United Nations Children's Fund and on European regional meeting.

SCHEDULED FOR TODAY
(Nov. 14, 1953)
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Committee 1—Continues with disarmament question — 10:30 A. M. (Open).

All meetings at Manhattan headquarters. Individuals may obtain tickets, when available, at admission desk, public lobby. No individual phone or mail reservations accepted. Group reservations may be made by mail.

Flying Saucers Project Denied

QUEBEC, Nov. 13 (Canadian Press)—Dr. O. M. Solandt, chairman of the Canadian Defense Research Board, denied today that the board was associated with an Ottawa research program on flying saucers.

EISENHOWER HAILE
BY OTTAWA THRON

Continued From Page 1

rest of the route, along which
Presidential party passed on
way to Rideau Hall.

The President and his wife
staying there as the guests of V
cent Massey, the Governor Gene
and personal representative h
of Queen Elizabeth II.

It was 11:45 when the Pr
dential train backed up to a r
draped and carpeted and flag
decked platform in the stati
There, the President and M
Eisenhower were welcomed o
cially by the Governor Gener
Prime Minister Louis St. Laure
members of the Cabinet, Chiefs
Staff, the Commonwealth Hi
Commissioners and Miss Charlo
Whitton, the Mayor of Ottawa w
wore her chains of office.

Lester B. Pearson, Secretary
State for External Affairs, h
traveled down to Rouses Point wi
R. Douglas Stuart, United Stat
Ambassador, to greet Mr. Eise
hower at the border.

When the President and Mr
Eisenhower stepped from the re
end of their train onto the pla
form there were no formal speech
of welcome. The President wa
in fact, repaying the visit of M
St. Laurent to Washington la
spring and they greeted each oth
like old friends.

Mrs. St. Laurent gave Mrs. E
senhower a bouquet of rose bu
encircled by hyacinths and orchid
Mrs. Eisenhower was wearing
gray suit with pleated skirt,
green velour hat and a mir
jacket.

The President introduced Sher
man Adams, his assistant, an
Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., United
States Ambassador to the United
Nations. When he was introduce
to C. D. Howe, Minister of Trad
and Commerce, he smilingly re
marked that "there isn't a da
goes by that I don't hear you
name."

Mr. Howe, generally regarded a
the strong man of the Liberal
Government, is the director o
Canadian economic policy and de
fense production. He was born i
Waltham, Mass., but chose Cana
dian citizenship.

When the introductions were
concluded the President and hi

ISRAEL IN DEADLOCK ON RATE FOR CITRUS

Government Refuses to Give Growers Same Premium as Other Exporters

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TEL AVIV, Israel, Nov. 19—On the eve of the official opening of the citrus export season, planters and the Government were still deadlocked today over the exchange rate growers will get for foreign currency earnings.

The growers demand the rate of £1 800 pruta to $1 that other exporters and tourists are getting. The Government offered £1 500 pruta for $1 and contended this would leave the growers with an adequate profit.

The bitter negotiations touched off a widespread debate on whether the Government was justified in controlling profits by manipulating the exchange rate.

Some planters advocated a strike of orangers to Europe for the Christmas season will be shipped as soon as the rains, which started Tuesday, let up.

Last season exports totaled 5,250,000 cases of fruit and earned $20,000,000 in foreign currency. The exportable crop this year is estimated at 6,000,000 to 6,500,000 cases. The total harvest is expected to reach 10,000,000 cases.

The difficulty over the exchange rate stems from the ramified system of multiple exchange rates and premiums. In fact, there is no official rate of £1 800 pruta for $1. The official rate for most transactions is £1 for $1 and the Treasury has been granting premiums of 800 pruta per $1 to exporters and tourists and on money transfers. Equivalent premiums have been charged on almost all releases of foreign currency for imports. Hence £1 800 pruta has come to be accepted as the de facto official rate.

The Finance Ministry contends that the citrus industry is sound and does not need an 800 pruta premium. Whereas other industries require imported raw materials, the citrus industry exploits resources of the country, it said. The officials also contend that an 800 pruta premium would encourage inefficient producers.

VETERANS BACK DISARMING

World Group at the Hague Also Asks Return of War Captives

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, The Netherlands, Nov. 19—The World Veterans Federation concluded a four-day assembly here today by adopting resolutions favoring disarmament, the early return home of World War II prisoners still detained, a united Europe and early unification of Germany.

The assembly urged that necessary measures be taken so that treaties concluded with Germany do not allow her to resume "the policy of domination which she has practiced in the past."

The federation also voted to organize international Olympiads for the disabled. The sports gatherings are to be primarily for paraplegics.

Delegates from the twenty-two countries represented at the assembly approved also a universal declaration of rights for the disabled.

'SAUCERS' IN ENGLAND

Air Ministry Believes 'Thing' Was Meteorological Balloon

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 19—The "thing" that Royal Air Force pilots and Army radar operators saw over southern England seventeen days ago may have been nothing more sinister than a meterological observation balloon, an Air Ministry spokesman said today. Newspapers today published a number of "flying saucer" stories.

The Air Ministry said that on the day the objects were seen a balloon about twelve feet in diameter was sent up near the south coast.

"Underneath the balloon is a small parachute and also a triangular shaped object which is a specially designed metal radar reflector," it was explained. "This is to give a very strong echo on a radar screen, as strong an echo as would be given by a four-engined bomber."

JAY THORPE

From a painting by Paula
Artist's conception of the

Fact and

NEIGHBOR WORLDS. By V. Firsoff. Twenty-six illustrations. pp. New York: Philosophical ary. $6.

WALDEMAR KAEMPFFERT

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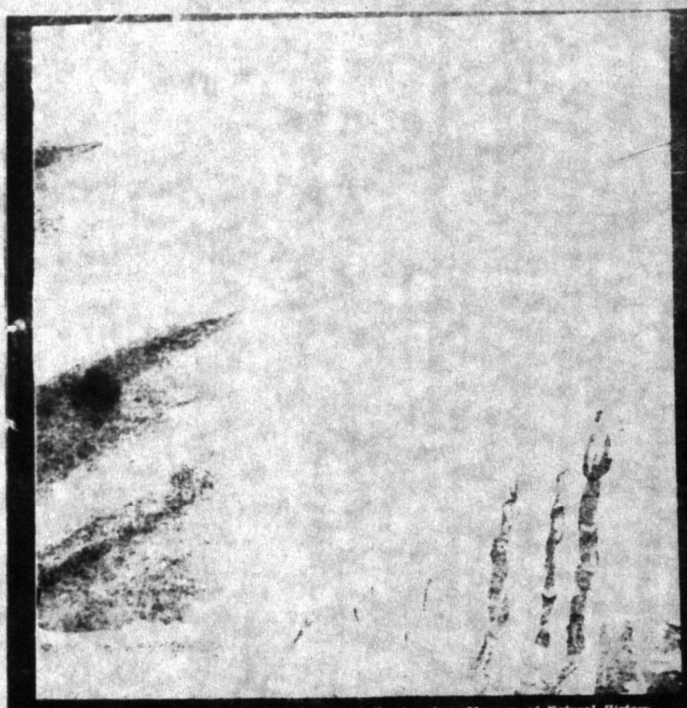
r. Kaempffert is science or of THE TIMES.

YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW



Hutchison for the Hayden Planetarium of the American Museum of Natural History
planet Saturn as viewed from one of its satellites, Enceladus.

Interplanetary Fancy

cidentally omitting any reference to von Weizsaecker's) and putting in a good word for his own, the author gets down to the business of describing spaceships and space travel. The presentation is good and summarizes what German, French and English scientists and engineers have published in the last thirty years. It is strange that a trained scientist should assert that the nucleus of an atom is "a composite structure of neutrons, protons and electrons." Electrons were thrown out of atomic nuclei twenty and more years ago.

As he flits from planet to planet Mr. Firsoff indulges in considerable romantic speculation. The flying-saucers are to him not necessarily figments because only prejudice would deny "the possibility that the earth may be under observation by flying craft from another world." Contrary to prevailing opinion he thinks that there may be much water deep in the crust of the Moon and that "moon-grown tomatoes, the size of pumpkins, enormous bananas and super-melons of delicate flavor" are agricultural possibilities because lunar soil is assumed to be very fertile.

The planet Mercury, so hot that lead and tin would melt on the surface exposed to the sun, may support life in some cool valleys, Mr. Firsoff believes. What kind? There is no answer except that "forms of life not basically unsimilar to ours might exist there." So he would not dismiss the notion that Mercury may be inhabited "by an intelligent race which has succeeded in harnessing the great potential source of energy in the intense solar radiation to industrial uses and building a flourishing civilization."

Mr. Firsoff is not so sure about the habitability of Venus, chiefly because of an atmosphere so thick that nothing can be seen of the surface below. "The only way to get the matter settled is to go and have a look at Venus at close quarters." At this point the spaceship is brought in not to settle the matter but to describe the technique of landing. Nevertheless the author says that when he shuts his eyes and lets his imagination go he has a vision of "a pale green sky with a high ceiling of ribbed yellow clouds through which a large golden sun shimmers dimly." He also sees "tall red mountains capped with snow."

AND so it goes from planet to planet, with Mars, as may be supposed, receiving special attention because of its problematical "canals" and its seasonal changes in color from vernal green to autumnal red. Mr. Firsoff thinks that if the "canals" are what the late Percival Lowell thought they were—irrigation ditches dug by a technologically advanced race of intelligent beings—the two satellites of Mars may well be artificial space stations.

Perhaps it is unfair to lift up these comments for public view. Nevertheless, they testify to a kind of thinking that is rare among astronomers. It must be said for Mr. Firsoff that his examination of the planets is as fresh as this morning's newspaper. As a review of what astronomers have discovered and written about the planets in recent years his is about as rich in information as anyone could wish. But the information could have been presented without any reference to space travel and without interweaving romantic speculation.

NOVEMBER 22, 1953

Flying Sky-High

FLYING SAUCERS FROM OUTER SPACE. By Maj. Donald E. Keyhoe. 276 pp. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $3.

By JONATHAN N. LEONARD

BELIEVERS in flying saucers —the ones convinced that they are space ships from another planet—have developed an almost impregnable pattern of protective dialectic. Its basic dogma is that the United States Air Force is run by fools or traitors. Once this "fact" is accepted the rest is easy.

The story goes like this. The Air Force, whose duty is to protect the nation from airborne unpleasantness, has evaluated thousands of saucer "sightings" and has come to the conclusion that many of the saucers are "U. F. O.'s" (Unidentified Flying Objects) which behave in such peculiar ways that they can be nothing but extraterritorial space ships.

For some reason, however, the Air Force has decided to keep this situation from the public. It conceals the evidence and tries to explain the U. F. O.'s as man-made objects, natural phenomena, hallucinations or hoaxes. Apparently all foreign air forces have joined the conspiracy of silence. Only a few persistent investigators, such as Maj. Donald E. Keyhoe (of Marines, retired), author of "Flying Saucers From Outer Space," have the guts to buck this system. They haunt the Pentagon to pore over saucer reports that an Air Force underground allows them to inspect. Then they write books or articles that tell all. Major Keyhoe's tell-all book is full of long, unrememberable conversations. It teems with unidentified authorities and anonymous sources. It describes startling photographs, but prints none of them. It contains abundant evidence that the major is no expert in the field of physics.

IN many cases, for instance, he accepts without comment sensational estimates of a saucer's speed. The fact is, of course, that no one can judge the distance of an unfamiliar flying object unless he knows its size. Without knowing its distance he cannot judge its speed. This is particularly true of lights, but Major Keyhoe tells of many lights that were speeding through the dark sky at thousands of miles per hour.

The major's chief contact with the pro-saucer faction seems to have been one Albert M. Chop, whom he describes as "the Air Force civilian expert on unidentified flying objects." Chop, in reality, was a minor functionary at the Air Force press desk. He says nothing startling, but the major tries to give the impression that Chop knows the great secret (that the saucers are space ships) and is bursting to tell it.

ON the book's jacket the major's publishers print a polite letter that they got from Chop last January. It is noncommittal, but if read hastily it might seem to endorse "the interplanetary answer." Chop resigned his Air Force job about the time he wrote the letter.

Up to the present writing, the Air Force has taken the attitude that most of the saucer "sightings" can be explained in unsensational ways. Most of the remainder, the U. F. O.'s, are hoaxes or reports too vague to be evaluated. Quite properly, however, the Air Force has not ruled out space ships absolutely. Since it cannot be proved that the earth is the only inhabited place in the universe, there remains a tenuous possibility that space ships may be visiting the earth. On this extreme improbability are built such books as Major Keyhoe's.

Mr. Leonard, a science editor and writer, is author of "Flight Into Space."

A Coast Guard photograph taken on July 16, 1952, at an air station in Salem, Mass. The Coast Guard caption, headed "What Are They?" called its picture "phenomenal" and described the objects in the sky as "brilliant lights."

From a painting by Finale

Artist's conception of the

Fact and

OUR NEIGHBOR WORLDS. By V. A. Firsoff. Twenty-six illustrations. 336 pp. New York: Philosophical Library. $6.

By WALDEMAR KAEMPFFERT

IN his opening chapter V. A. Firsoff states that he has "striven to marry our present astronomical information to the rapidly expanding science of space flight and give a few glimpses of its future prospects on a strictly scientific basis." Furthermore, "space flight is treated only as an adjunct to astronomy, and in this respect the present volume differs from other similar works."

The truth is that Mr. Firsoff treads a well-beaten path. In their "Conquest of Space" Chesley Bonnestell and Willy Ley roam over the solar system much more excitingly, with fewer technicalities and simpler explanations. In fact the numerous astronauts who have written both technical and popular books on space voyages to other worlds have had to cover much of Mr. Firsoff's ground. What we have in "Our Neighbor Worlds" is a volume of which half is a discussion of the mechanics of space travel and the other half a description of the conditions that are supposed to prevail on the planets of the solar system. Since there are no spaceships Mr. Firsoff can do no more than set forth the navigational and technical difficulties that must be surmounted in landing on near-by planets and in escaping their gravitational clutches when it is time to return.

After unnecessarily reviewing the various hypotheses that have been formulated to account for the solar system (in-

Mr. Kaempffert is science editor of THE TIMES.

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